

PRETTY COATS AND CAPES

Some Very Beautiful Little Neck Pieces Are to be Worn Over the Coat.

New York, January 13.—Seven chapters written by seven wise women of society might be profitably penned upon one topic, and that is the very pretty little fur cape which is worn around the neck—as capes are all worn—and is known as the collar-cuff, the collar, the cape and the collar. Yet to the old-fashioned woman they are all the same, with a slight difference.

The rage for these little neck arrangements is such this winter that it has led to the general use of the cloth jacket. This little jacket is inexpensive and can be worn all winter with the collar-cuff. The jacket comes in every color and in every weight, and its cut is short, tight fitting, and generally double-breasted.

When one buys a little jacket for \$5 or \$10, suitable for winter wear, one feels as if one could be a little extravagant and purchase two or even three, and so have a variety.

Many New York women, instead of spending \$40 upon one great cloak, will divide the \$40 into four parts, and spend each ten upon a cloth coat, the favorite colors being cadet blue, Scotch brown, gray and tan, with a preference for the cadet blue, which is extremely fashionable now.

Cadet blue is a blue so blue that it is unpleasant to many eyes until you get used to it, and then you think it extremely pretty. Eccentric, or Scotch brown, reminds you of mouse brown, and the favorite gray is iron, which is darker than the old iron gray. The tan color is very light shading almost into fawn.

These little jackets are lined with a brilliant shade of satin and very pretty they are upon the winter woman. They are warm, too, being of heavy material and often interlined inside their own satin lining.

With this little fur neck piece can be nicely worn. The most fashionable collar-cuffs are the ones which have the most tails. The very elegant Christmas collar-cuffs were made of tails alone, one of them boasting no less than forty tails. These were twisted affectionately around the neck and allowed to dangle wherever they would, in the front they fell to the belt, and were clasped at the neck with a big buckle.

Another sort of collar-cuff, or, might be, reversible. It has a collar as long as its cape. The collar stands eight inches tall and the cape is eight inches deep. It is of one kind of fur lined with another and it clasps under the throat.

There is another neck piece which vies in popularity with the two just mentioned, being of a collar-cuff nature with very long stole ends which reach far below the waist. These were very fashionable sixty years ago and are worn now in a much modified shape, being shorter and not so deep upon the shoulders. This, like all other fur garments, is lined with silk or is fur-lined, which is quite a fashionable way to finish a fur garment.

It looks odd to see a fur muff lined with fur, yet such is often the case. A very beautiful muff of pure black sable lined with white ermine was quite the most elegant thing seen at a theater party the other evening. The muff was held upon the lap and was playfully crossed by a pair of immediate white kid gloves which were stitched with black upon the back in very heavy design as though to copy the peculiar marks of the white ermine. Many muffs are simply edged as to the lining with the contrasting fur, the inside being lined with satin.

Fur yokes are being greatly worn with silk waists. Perhaps, at this time of the year, the faithful fashion writer should not mention these because they so greatly tempt women to imprudence in dress in midwinter, but at a very elegant dinner party given the first week of the new year

the writer had the pleasure of seeing one of the most exquisite fur yokes with a gown of pink satin trimmed with white silk.

The bodice was of heavy pink satin with white silk ruching upon the sleeves and vest. The vest bloused slightly over the belt, which was of ermine. An ermine yoke, which fell scarcely to the shoulder line and which laid as smooth upon the dress as though it were cut into the shoulders, was worn over the waist. The collar was very tall in the back and very low in the front, all of white ermine. It was a most beautiful conception and one which a painter would do well to copy.

These fur yokes in the darker furs are worn in the street over black silk and cloth waists. The dress, it is presumed, being sufficiently padded to allow such indiscretion.

It is certainly a cape season, for, besides the little jacket the woman of fashion boasts a cloak, or cape, or circular, or wrap, just as she chooses to call it. For the name she has a wide latitude of terms. Women who do not like to wear a cape in the street, finding it inconvenient and cold to manage in the houses, are partial to such a garment for evening wear because it is so easily slipped off at opera, theater or at dinner.

In New York, where they dine at restaurants and table d'hotes, it is very convenient to have a garment which can be fastened with a turn of the fingers and dropped from the shoulders.

These capes run to the widest extravagance. You will scarcely believe that at one shop a few days ago there were arranged upon lay figures side by side for the temptation of the unwary shopper six of these capes, not one of which was marked lower than \$150. And of what were they made, you will ask, these capes that they will cost so much?

They are mostly of silk overlaid with lace and lined with plaided chiton. Some were lined with plain silk, others with satin; but all were expensively overlaid with lace. It is in this lace coverlid which makes a long, circular cape so expensive.

The woman who wishes to get up a substitute which will look just as well, can make a cape of cashmere and overlay it with Chantilly lace, which can be obtained for about \$1 a yard, even less. This cape really needs no lining, but should she care to line it she could use thin, pale China silk or she could edge her cape with cheap lace and finish the lace ruffle with a plaiting of ribbon and thus get up a very beautiful evening cape for a very few dollars.

Necessity, or at least desire, can be the mother of invention and the woman who wants to enjoy the season of theater or opera between now and Lent, and who wishes to look pretty and fashionable can copy the latest French models and obtain excellent results without spending anything like \$150 upon a simple cape.

Instead of the Piano Lamps.
Tall church candlesticks, in which long cathedral candles are used, are superseding the piano lamp in artistic rooms. These candle holders stand on either side of the piano, and have the merit of not being top-heavy like their predecessors. One is often placed in a bedroom at the head of the bed, its high and adjustable light being particularly useful for night reading.

A Dresden penholder has not the power to make a clever writer.
A woman grows cynical from two causes—one that she can not marry the man she wants and the other that she was disappointed after she had got him.

London Syllabus.
Sweeten a pint and a half of sherry with two ounces of sugar and flavor with grape nutmeg. Into it pour two quarts of milk. When possible it is better to use milk warm from the cow.

THE MILITARY GIRL.

Seen On All Occasions and Quite Smart She Looks.
Whether it is the fact that Uncle Sam's boys will see active service again or whether it is simply a clinging fad among patriotic young women to wear army blue and red is not known, but it is an established fact that the military girl is more conspicuous than ever. She persists in going without a wrap and her bodice is criss-crossed with bands of bright red just like a soldier's cap.

One of the prettiest of these military costumes was made of very heavy army blue broadcloth lined with cashmere.



THE GIRL IN ARMY BLUE AND RED.

The cashmere lining served the double purpose of giving warmth to the body and adding grace to the man of the gown. The skirt was closely drawn over the hips, and was guilottes of plaits or gathers. It flared suddenly at the foot and touched the ground all around.

The bodice was closely drawn over the bust and was without fullness at any point. Laced across it were bands of red velvet ribbon two inches in width, bordered upon either edge with very fine ruffles of army blue chiffon. The neck was finished with a band of the velvet also edged with a deep ruffle of blue chiffon.

The sleeves were of a medium tightness trimmed at the elbow and wrist with touches of velvet. The belt was of crushed velvet finished with a big knot tied with studied carelessness.

Helen Grey-Page.

HOLIDAY CELEBRATION.

A Loving Cup the Gift of the Waco Woman's Club.
The Waco Woman's club on the Tuesday prior to the holidays cast its programme altogether in a Christmas vein. Mrs. Rotan's beautiful hall was decorated with holly on mantel and chandelier, while a handsome bunch of bride and American beauty roses was placed on the president's table.

The responses to roll call were answered with quotations of a holiday sentiment.

Two very interesting and well written papers on "Christmas in Music and Art" and "Christmas Customs in Various Countries," were read by Mrs. Hale and Miss Taylor respectively. Mrs. Rotan selected a chapter from Dickens dealing with Christmas scenes.

A most impressive and beautiful feature of the afternoon was the presentation by Mrs. J. D. Thomas of a chaste silver loving cup to the club. Her manner in delivering the words before the ceremony was the expression of principle and sentiment, shall take not only the form of words, but ceremonial. There is that within us which craves a sign, and it is well that it is so. And what would our Christmas be if it were not a time when we are reminded of all its outward adornment of rites and ceremonies. A bride is never quite so ideally a bride as when we view her through the meshes of the bridal veil. And what would our Christmas be if it were not a time when we are reminded of all its outward adornment of rites and ceremonies. A bride is never quite so ideally a bride as when we view her through the meshes of the bridal veil. And what would our Christmas be if it were not a time when we are reminded of all its outward adornment of rites and ceremonies. A bride is never quite so ideally a bride as when we view her through the meshes of the bridal veil.

"This is their custom and her guest When they are at the ale or feast. If man that love's aware him think Let him bid Wosselle and to him drink. He that bides alle say Wassalle. The other alle say again Drink hallo. That says Wosselle drinks of the cup, Kiss and his fellow he gives it up."

"This is an explanation of the usual ceremony of the Saxons, even before the time of Hengist, as a form of health wishing. 'Wass-hall' meaning 'be in health.' Yet going even farther down the river of time, we find that Horace, Ovid and, earlier still, Plautus, 200 years before the Christian era, gives testimony of a ceremony agreeing nearly with that of the Saxons. 'Bene vos, bene te, bene nostram eliam Stephanum,' Plautus tells us was an early form of health wishing.

"The learned Selden says that the English Saxons in Dorsetshire worshipped an idol called Helle, which in name both expressed the ceremony of drinking and the New Year's exclamation, 'wast-hell' some parts of the kingdom is enjoying also solemnity of drinking out of a cup, ritually composed, decked, and filled with country liquor." In the Antiquaries Repository of the edition of 1775 is a wood cut of an ancient support of a chimney-piece on which is carved a large bowl bearing on one side the inscription, 'Wass-hell' and on the other 'Drink-hell.' This is the representation of the old 'Wassel bowl,' so much the delight of the hardy ancestors of the English, who, in the vigils of the New Year, never failed to assemble their neighbors around the glowing hearth and in the spicy

vassal bowl down every former animosity. It was also a custom at all their feasts for the master of the house to fill a large bowl or pitcher and give it to him who sat next and so on until it had passed around the board. The contents of this bowl was a composition of ale, nutmeg, sugar, toast and roasted crabs or apples, which was also sometimes called 'Lamb's wool.'

"A merry bowl to deck the jovial day Flashed from its ample round a sunlight ray. Full many a century it shone forth to grace The festive spirit of the Audairon race As to the sons of aureol stured upon dear It welcomed with Lamb's Wool the rising year."

"The introduction of Christianity did not serve to abolish the custom of wassailing, but, on the contrary, it began to assume a religious aspect. In the great monasteries the bowl was placed on the abbot's table and was circulated by him among the community. This bowl received the honorable appellation of 'Poculum Charitatis.' 'Wharion says the wassel bowl is Shakespeare's 'Gossip's Bowl.' Later the universities introduced the custom at their social affairs, calling the old-time wassel bowl of the afternoon was the presentation by Mrs. J. D. Thomas of a chaste silver loving cup to the club. Her manner in delivering the words before the ceremony was the expression of principle and sentiment, shall take not only the form of words, but ceremonial. There is that within us which craves a sign, and it is well that it is so. And what would our Christmas be if it were not a time when we are reminded of all its outward adornment of rites and ceremonies. A bride is never quite so ideally a bride as when we view her through the meshes of the bridal veil. And what would our Christmas be if it were not a time when we are reminded of all its outward adornment of rites and ceremonies. A bride is never quite so ideally a bride as when we view her through the meshes of the bridal veil.

Just why the loving cup has always three handles is not clearly known, but there is a tradition that one of the northern kings went upon a hunt incognito, and stopping at a wayside inn, called for a mug of ale, whereupon the inn keeper, with a better brew than manners, brought it to him, holding on firmly to the handle of the cup. When the king returned home he sent the inn keeper a very polite hint in the shape of a cup with two handles. On his next hunt the innkeeper again had a cup made with three handles, which he sent to the innocent tavern master with the message: 'The king's ale must be served with a handle towards him.' And from that time the three-handled cup was introduced at all feasts and festivals in place of the awkward bowl or pitcher.

"In adopting this loving cup today, let us remember it is a ceremonial honored by the ancients as a thing of beauty to adorn our own glorious festival of the nativity of our Lord. Instead of ushering in the infant New Year with pledges of love and good fellowship, the custom was long ago transferred to a more fitting season—Christmas eve, when the spirit of 'Peace, good will toward men,' hovered over the earth as an incense from the holy Christ-child. And as we, as a band of Christian women, have brought our loving cup in this season of hallowed joy in which to follow the example of those good old Saxons, we may draw every animosity, every possible shadow whose upon him might dim the brightness of our sweet friendships. Epictetus says that 'every matter hath two handles—by the one it may be carried, and by the other it may not be carried.'

"If thy brother offend thee and thou sayest, 'My brother hath offended me,' that is the handle by which it may not be carried. But if thou sayest, 'My brother hath offended me, still he is my brother—that is the handle by which it may be carried.'

"But a greater philosopher than Epictetus—one whose precepts and principles have rung through the centuries in clarion tones of heavenly sweetness—he has given us three handles by which every matter may be surely and safely carried. And with our cup to typify the fullness of the measure of our club life, let me name these three handles Faith, Hope and Love. Faith in one another, Faith that each gives to the others of her best, so that in these hours of our association together we may grow to be reflections of the very highest types of Christian character. Hope that no evil discord or dissension may ever dare to cast its fangs of bitterness within our circle. And Love, that love which 'never faileth but endureth all things.' Faith, Hope and Love, but the greatest of these is Love. Why? Faith plants its roots

CAPE ALL THE FASHION

Miss Nina Goodwin Describes Some of the Garments Seen in Paris—The Golf Cape.

Paris, January 8.—Now that the holidays are over, the young people have settled down to having a good time out of doors. They are skating and enjoying themselves at every sort of cold weather sport, for Paris is coldest of the cold after cold weather sets in. It is a freezing, biting, bitter cold, which calls for heavy underwear and the thickest, warmest furs.

The cape is worn by women of all ages, for it is made in endless variety. The young women wear a long, plain cloth cape without trimming of any sort and made fancy only by a tall, lined collar.

The matrons wear the cape which in London is called the golf cape. It has a big, lined hood and a ruffle with a gay lining. The hood is often lined with a very bright plaid and the ruffle is also of the plaid.

This cape is very long in the back and is much cut away in the front, although it meets at the waist line. It is a decidedly fancy affair, and if a woman has enough so that it need not be worn at all times, it is a very pretty addition to the wardrobe. In fact, the cape is such a clinging one that when one begins to follow it there is danger of keeping on forever.

There are other styles of capes, in fact, there are so many that one can not mention them all. But one particular cape is the Bernhardt. A very handsome Bernhardt cape was seen the other day on one of the shoppers on the Rue de la Paix. It

was of mingled Scotch goods, but the good goods these days are called mingled goods, with a prominent Scotch element. The greater number of the capes were so tiny as to be almost invisible. Others were very prominent, with background brown and these called upon it. It was really a very

It was cut in the new round collar, long in the back and cut away in the front, and all around it there was a deep ruffle fully a foot in depth. The cape was made of the same material as the ruffle, and was lined with red silk throughout. It was put on all around the edge of the cape and the ruffle was given a slight, full appearance, which was carried a black silk umbrella.

The cape had a hood which was the same material. A big dull plaid fastened the hood under the chin. The hat was a broad brimmed one, turned up in the front, with a wide band. The hat was faced with red velvet and trimmed with red feathers. The wearer was dressed in a Scotch plaid with a red waist and her gloves were bright red dogskin. She carried a black silk umbrella.

post. Set the plant in the jardiniere and keep it well watered.
You must be certain, however, that it is a palm or other plant that does not require a great deal of light. Take good care of it and it will be ornamental for a long time.

THEY SENT A HORSE BY MAIL.

Registered Dogs Were Also Used by a Gang to Defraud Uncle Sam, Atlanta Constitution.

The alleged perpetrators of a new scheme to defraud the government were indicted Tuesday by the United States grand jury, and their trials may occur at the present term of the United States district court. The technical charge against the indicted parties is "conspiracy," but that word comprises a world of misdeeds against the law and the regulations of the postoffice department. What the indicted parties are said to be really guilty of is conducting a scheme to defraud the government by returning from postoffices in Haralson, Polk and Paulding counties.

Postmasters in offices such as were conducted by the indicted parties, who are known as "fourth class postoffices," receive as remuneration for their services each month the valuation of the stamps canceled by them, provided the valuation does not exceed \$50. If the stamps canceled in one month exceed \$50 in value the postmaster receives a percentage on those which carry the sum above \$50. Thus a postmaster in a fourth class office may give away \$50 worth of stamps each month to the residents in the neighborhood of his office provided all the stamps are canceled in his office, and lose nothing in the transaction. The pay of the special carriers, fourth class offices is also regulated by the pay of the postmasters, the carrier receiving two-thirds the full salary of the postmaster. The pay of the carriers, therefore, may be made an exceedingly lucrative position, if it be managed properly.

It is said that the gang indicted Tuesday would give away stamps in the neighborhood of their offices, with the understanding that these stamps were to be used only on matter to be sent through the offices operated by the gang. The idea under which the indicted men worked was to increase the pay of the special carriers and the pay of carriers and postmasters was then consolidated and an equitable distribution made of it among the members of the gang. They mailed letters to their friends, to themselves and to fictitious persons in order to cancel stamps. One of the gang mailed thirteen different letters to the same man in three

teen different places in Ohio, and questioned as to why he did so, he made a far-away look in his eyes and a mournful expression on his face, and was in search of a long-lost brother thought to discover him by mail.

All sorts of peculiar articles were sent through the mails while the gang was at work, but the most curious was a dog, which was not put in a mail sack, but was sent by a string, with a stamp and registry stamps attached. The dog was a small one, and had been admitted into canine society and he wagged his rear appendage fully and walked with greater confidence than the dog he had no pedigree to speak of, but he was registered, which satisfied the ambition of any sensible man. The horse was not a blooded animal, was no Kentucky sprightliness or Kentucky speed, but he was a horse, and his name proudly and wisely was off with his tail. There were no other horses, too, registered, as he tested by the stamp on his neck. The penalty for the crime alleged to have been committed is from one to five years in the United States penitentiary, and the men are convicted they will receive the full limit of the law. Cases may be called at the present of court and the trials will attract considerable attention.

For the Housekeeper.

To clean a spice mill, grind a raw rice.

Corsets with the whalebone made good cleaning cloths.

Wood ashes put in a woolen rag placed in the water will make hair soft.

Ceilings that have become stained with water should be washed with weak soda water.

Put a little household ammonia in clean oil of the rolls of the window putting it away.

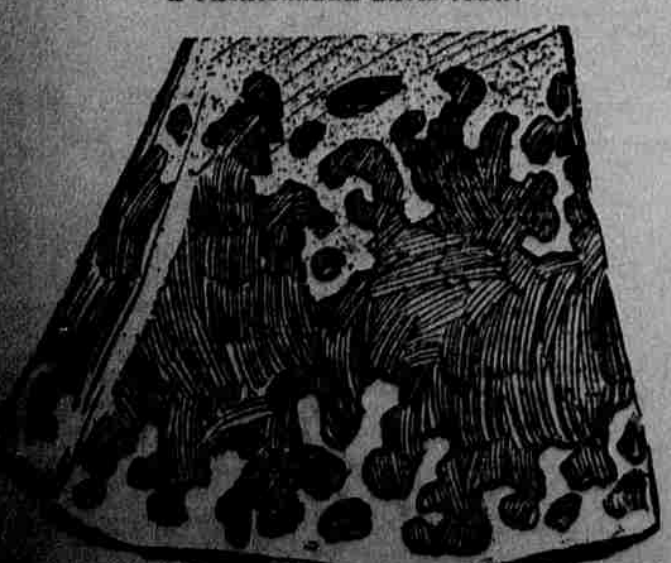
When you drive a nail into a clothes press or closet to hang a hat, drive it through a spool up to the head of the nail.

A small box filled with lime and set on a shelf in the pantry or closet absorbs dampness and keeps the air sweet.

To brighten the inside of a coffee pot, fill it with water, and a small amount of soap, and let it boil about ten minutes.



A FASHIONABLE BACK VIEW.



A FASHIONABLE SKIRT.



A FASHIONABLE WINTER CAPE.



FANCY JACKET FOR A MILD DAY.